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1. This report will discuss the conditions influencing students' choices of careers and, in particular, influencing them to specialize in either purely scientific fields or in practical work.
2. First of all one must keep in mind that the individual has no say as to his future in the USSR and if he should get to specialize in a field of his own choosing, it is simply because his wishes happen to correspond with the wishes of the government. When a man is sent to study in a field not of his own choosing, it does not mean necessarily, that he will become an inefficient expert. The teaching staff of any higher educational institution will always try to instill in the student a liking for a particular profession and thus some students will develop an interest in the given profession. Those who do not develop this interest, of course, will simply put in their time on the job and never try to advance themselves or their profession. Occasionally, these "unsuccessful ones", manage, by some means or other, to deviate from their profession and become salesmen in stores or cafeteria or restaurant managers, etc.
3. Individuals who manage to be assigned to fields which they like, usually become experts and scientific workers. The teaching staff quickly evaluates the capabilities of the individual student and tries to concentrate attention on the training of the student showing the greatest talent, whether it be in scientific research or in practical work. These students are invited to join scientific circles, to work on special projects and to assist the instructors in their scientific work. The very best graduate students and a few of the best production workers are chosen every year to work toward a graduate degree. The number of such individuals is very small - usually from four to 10 persons, depending on the institution.

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4. The ordinary students who graduate in fields of their own choosing, are assigned to production and other places of work and, although they usually have no choice as to place of work, some of the better students or good committee workers are allowed to state their preferences. If a man is assigned to production work but shows an aptitude for research work, then he might get into that type of work by one of the following means:

(a) He may apply for candidacy for an advanced degree by submitting one or several scientific projects which he has worked out himself and taking an entrance examination in his specialty, a foreign language and the principles of Marxism and Leninism.

(b) He may engage in research work while on the job by joining a scientific engineer-technical society.

5. The merchant and river fleet offers graduate courses in the following institutions:

- (a) Odessa Institute for Merchant Fleet Engineers
- (b) Odessa Higher Maritime Academy
- (c) Leningrad Higher Maritime Academy
- (d) Vladivostok Higher Maritime Academy
- (e) Leningrad Higher Arctic Sea Academy
- (f) Leningrad Institute of Water Transportation Engineers
- (g) Gorki Institute of Water Transportation Engineers
- (h) Novosibirsk Institute of Water Transportation Engineers
- (i) Central Scientific Research Institute of the Merchant Fleet
- (j) Central Scientific Research Institute of the River Fleet
- (k) Central Scientific Research Institute of Water Transportation Economics and Exploitation.

Graduate courses can be taken either at the above institutions or by correspondence.

6. Outside of higher educational and scientific institutions, preparation of scientific workers takes place in the All-Union Scientific Engineer-Technical Society of Water Transportation.
7. The government universities also play an important part in the training of scientific workers in the pure and humanistic sciences and in the training of instructors. There are 31 government universities in the USSR which are located in the following places: Moscow, Leningrad, Kazan, Saratov, Tomsk, Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov, Riga, Lvov, Wilno, Tartu, Tallin, Vladivostok, Voronezh, Gorki, Irkutsk, Molotov, Rostov on the Don, Baku, Sverdlovsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Minsk, Tiflis, Erevan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Alma-Ata and Petrozavodsk.

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